ernment" standing between the words 'in such maner as' and "may determine" in Standing Order No. 66.

3. To delete the words "which have been introduced" standing between the words "Bills" and "shall be carried over" in Standing Order No. 4 (2) and insert there the words "for which laave to introduce has been given and has been published in the Government Gazette."

President.—We will take up resolutions after lunch.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

8. *Metre in Ernakulam and Mattancheri.*

Deputy President.—We will continue the discussion of resolution No. 8.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I want the House to understand clearly that our object, far from giving trouble to the people of Erndkulam, is to be of help in the solution of this complex problem. It has become more complex owing to the dual authority over this water business. Before we could suggest any solution, it should be necessary to review the present state of affairs, so that we might suggest methods to rectify the existing difficult conditions. As the Secretary to the Diwan has answered yesterday, that the quantity of water that we are entitled to draw from Alwaye is only 900 thousand gallons of which $5\frac{8}{4}$ have been made use of at the time. Nearly 40 thousand gallons are given to Cochin. Tata and Railway together comes, I think, to 20 thousand. Altogether the people of Ernakulam now get 500 thousand gallons of water. Now, the population of Ernakulam, put roughly, will work out to 30 thousand, that is to say, per head of population the people of Ernakulam are entitled to get 15 gallons of water. The water given by the Bombay Corporation is only 9 gallons. Now there is uo use of saying that water is not wasted at all either on the part of the Government or on the part of the public. I am satisfied, after making an enquiry yesterday, that water is being made use of for watering gardens.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—A point of information. From where does he get this 9 gallons for Bombay per head? It is 37 gallons per head.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You are very very wrong.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You may be all right.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—It is given in black and white here.

Bombay 37, Calcutta 62, London 43, Berlin 35, Madras 84, etc.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—But there is a great difference in quantity, as I shall show later on. Now water is being used

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for gardening purposes. I know, as a matter of fact, that water is used for gardening purposes. There is one house where the ingenuity of the people is to open the tap at night and put a bamboo pole and this is covered with an earthen work so that all the night the water is flowing and the garden is beautifully watered.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Why don't you give information to the Police? He will be prosecuted.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I know there are a number of houses with large tubs holding nearly 500 or 600 gallons so that they may have the luxury of a plunging bath. This is the sort of thing. How and what method should be adopted is the question to be decided. What I want the House to realise and the Government also to realise is that a lot of water is being wasted. On the other hand, on the side of the Government, they are equally guilty. I pointed out to the House last time that at least in the General Hospital for the purposes of the flushing system the water used should be other than Always water. Do you realise the quantity of water wasted per day in the General Hospital? I do not take any other. I am very keen and very particular that the General Hospital should be the first consideration, but in the question of flushing alone, putting on an average of 150 patients and the attendance together 200 per day, 1,200 gallons per day are being wasted, which could be easily replaced by putting up a tank and a little arrangement for pumping water from it. And then the College. Nearly a thousand gallons of water are being made use of in the laboratory. That is my information. That should be replaced by ordinary water from any tank. These are the two items. Nearly 500 gallons per day are being wasted by indifference and through leakage. Some streets are flooded. The P. W. D. bears the responsibility since they are in charge. Altogether nearly 4,000 gallons are being wasted in Ernakulam, that is, leaving aside the private indulgence of a few. What is the trouble, what is the difficulty in setting right these things? One thing is certain. There is distemper and there is irritation in Ernakulam against the Government. There is no denying the fact that the people of Ernakulam have this difficulty. This is due to the interference on the part of the Government. We, who come from outside, cannot entirely subscribe and we are obliged to say that the method of dual control by the Government and by the Municipality is to a very great extent responsible for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Now I have pointed out to this House before that, when you construct any such thing involving lakhs of rupees, it is but fair that the general tax-payer should contribute to such works. But for the maintenance the whole amount must be met by those who

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enjoy it. At the same time it is but proper that you should hand over these works to the Municipality so that they may carry on the work. Their complaint is a bungling on the part of the Government, unnecessary high posts and unnecessary appointments are some of the causes why the expenditure is so very high. How far true I don't know. But one thing is certain. There are two ways of managing a Municipality. You must adopt one of the two. There is a tendency on the part of the Government, a subtle method and an invidious method, of gradually meddling with Municipal matters and taking part in things which ought to be under the Municipal administration. Now you take away the road, you take away the water system, you take away the public gardens and then you hand over to the Municipality this scavenging system. This is not the way of doing things. There are two ways, and the Government may choose whichever they please. Take the Municipality to the Government, appoint a Municipal Chairman as they do in Mysore and Travancore. Let it be a paid Chairman, and the Council has to go there and to constitute as an advisory body. There are advantages in the system and also disadvantages. Then there is another system most prevalent in British India, as in Madras, Tanjore, Kumbhakonam and Coimbatore, where the Government interfere least with the Municipal administration, only keeping general supervision over the Municipality. They don't dictate to the Municipality, "you shall not spend so much money on this item or the other item," unless they are satisfied that the Municipality is spending unnecessarily. Our great misfortune is that the Government meddles with the Municipal administration unnecessarily and takes away a portion of the functions of the Municipality without taking the whole. Take the whole Municipality and keep it under your control, if your thirst for power remains unsatiated. Or, on the other hand, if you so like, hand over the Municipality to the proper citizens and keep only a watch. One of these two ways must be adopted. As an instance of the confusion that would be created, the water works at Ernakulam is an example. Now the Municipal Chairman recommends that pipes should be laid down in certain streets. The P. W. D. may refuse. Who is the authority? Even if you are going to keep this dual authority, let there be a clear definition as to the powers pertaining to the P. W. D. and the Municipality. The dual authority creates, instead of an identity of interests, a conflict of interests, which results in irritation and outburst on the part of the Government and on the part of the Municipality and the net result of it is that the people are put to great trouble. That is the reason why you find it difficult to find a solution in this

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matter. Apart from that, the quantity of water is at our disposal. We can prove to the House that the only method we would suggest is the introduction of the metre system. As I said, the quantity of water available is only 15 gallons per head per day. The town of Ernakulam, it will be seen, is increasing in population, and, as I said, the quantity that you take from Alwaye remains 6 lakhs. There is only one solution.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Nine lakhs.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—If you can get 9 lakhs of gallons of water, our recommendation to the Government is that you should spend a few lakhs and see that water is given to Ernakulam and Cochin. We will be the last persons to grudge. We realise that it is an absolute necessity and very vital to the health and life of the citizens of these two towns. But here the quantity of water is 6 lakhs. We must so distribute that each may get its share as far as possible. How can you do it? As things stand, in this town of Ernakulam, there are 4,000 houses which pay house-tax. The house-tax is only Rs. 2 or Rs. 2½ per month. That is Rs. 30. The connections are given only to houses which pay a rental of Rs. 5 per month. Such houses will come to more than 2,000 of which you are able to give water connections only to 750 houses. That is to say, you have to supply water to more than a thousand houses and the quantity of water by equal distribution can only be given at the rate of 15 gallons per day. How can you do that? By devising some measure, some method, by which people will be induced to be economical in the use of water. And in our view, knowing a little of human nature, where a man is asked to pay, if he takes far and above a certain quantity of water, that man will be more careful in using water than he would be otherwise. I think that is human nature and it is applicable to all the people and the people of Ernakulam. I have not the least doubt that, if there is a penalty attached, the quantity of water used will be reduced to a very great extent. But I am not prepared to say that this system, by simply introducing metre alone, will be able to get over the difficulty. I do not think that this difficulty can be got over unless the fundamental mistake of control by a dual authority ceases to exist or certain arrangements are made by which each authority's power is clearly defined. One of these two things is necessary, and it is a great mistake on the part of the Municipality also in running after the Government for boons, and as soon as they get the boons, beginning to complain about the management. No Municipality can afford to take boons from the Government. That is why we say in Trichur, don't go to the Government nor do we want the interference of Government in our administration

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He who pays the piper must have the tune, and so long as the Municipality is drawing upon the Government, the Municipality must be prepared for such an authority. They got a good road. As soon as they get the road they regret their folly though they wanted it. Therefore, we come to the conclusion that the quantity of water is limited. As it is, by an equal distribution, we can give only 15 gallons per head. The population of the town is increasing and even these 15 gallons will not be available. Some method is necessary to reduce the wastage both on the part of the Government and on the part of the public. Therefore, both the Government and the public must be subjected to the metre system wherever necessary; for in Bombay and Calcutta the metre is introduced in all places. It is not in use only in certain localities where the authorities are satisfied. Some such method or form of metre system must be adopted, and especially the Government must set an example to stop the wastage on their part. See whether you can stop the supply to the Tata Industrials and the Railway Company and see if you can improve the machinery so that the Mattancheri people can also get a little more water than what they are given now. These will be the lines on which we should move, and I don't think that, by simply discussing in the Council about the pros and cons of this question, we can come to an agreed settlement. Let it be clearly understood that we have nothing against the people of Ernakulam in this matter of water. There is some impression that it is out of mischief that we say this. It is not so. Ernakulam people themselves approached us and asked that some measure must be taken to see that they who don't get water may be enabled to get some water. That is the reason that prompted us to bring this forward. What I would respectfully suggest to the Government is that this question must be looked into from the various points of view, from the various angles of vision, and it must be subjected to a thorough examination because it is assuming serious proportions and discontent is raging against the Government, and a committee consisting of the two Chairmen of the Municipal Councils, two official Members or one Member, the Chief Engineer as the President and two Members who are not connected with Ernakulam may be constituted. This committee must go into this matter thoroughly and advise the Government and the Council as to the solution of the very vexed question which creates irritation on the part of the people against the Government. I believe that will be the solution and ought to be the attitude, and I also request my friend, if the Government is willing to consider this proposition, to

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withdraw this proposition till this question is settled one way or the other.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Just a word. A suggestion has been thrown out. May I know what the view of the Government is, so far as that suggestion is concerned, before we discuss this matter? Will the Government be pleased to say what their view is towards the appointment of a committee?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I cannot say definitely and peremptorily whether we could accept the suggestion. *Prima facie* it looks as acceptable and we shall give it the most serious consideration. In the meanwhile the Government would like the discussion to go on in the Council so that we may know the view of the Council as well.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I must tell my Ernakulam friends that I keep an open mind in this matter. I am not at all jealous of the comforts of Ernakulam as it is said in regard to Members from outside. Let us see what was the original idea of this water works scheme and how it is now working. The idea is very clearly set forth in the speech delivered by the Chief Engineer when the subject was discussed in this Council on a previous occasion. I shall be content with reading a few extracts from that speech.

"These water works were designed by the late Mr. Mody to supply 30,000 people at the rate of 7 1/2 gallons per day, working 12 hours at the Head Works or in other words the system is capable of supplying at a maximum of 15 gallons per day when the plant is run continuously, day and night. These works were designed, when the population at the time was only 20,000 and the works were intended to last for 25 years. Now it is only about 10 years since the works were started and they have reached their limits. We are working day and night continuously all the 24 hours a day during most of the three summer months."

Let us see what is the position at present. The population of Ernakulam is now very nearly 32,000. Not only that, the Government has also undertaken to supply water to Mattancheri whose population may roughly be taken to be 28,000. We have thus to serve 60,000 people. There was recently a duplication of the machinery at Chowwara and I am told we have reached the maximum capacity of our machinery. The present quantity of water carried to Mattancheri is only 18,000 gallons and not 40,000 as stated by the Member for Trichur. I got the correct figure from the Chief Engineer with whom I had a private conversation over this matter in the afternoon. Tatas and the Railways together get only 12,000 gallons. Out of 5 lakhs and seventy-five thousand gallons pumped every day, 30,000 is given away to Mattancheri, the Tata and the Railway. The balance of 5 lakhs and 45,000 is consumed by the people of Ernakulam. The number of houses in Ernakulam comes to

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roughly 4,000; but the number of houses where there are water connections including Government buildings is only 700. Roughly we may take 32,000 by 4,000, *i. e.*, 8 persons on an average for each house. Thus only (700×8) 5,600 of the population of 32,000 get the real benefit from these water works. The other 26,400 from Ernakulam may get water from public hydrants; but certainly, they don't get water from house connections. With regard to public hydrants I am told that, even if the water is allowed to be drawn for full 24 hours, the quantity from 128 public hydrants can only be 2 lakhs of gallons. So the rest of three lakhs and 45,000 is consumed by this population of 5,600. That will come to roughly 62 gallons per head of population. The original idea was to give only 7½ gallons per head of population. Is this not wastage and is it not a departure from the original scheme? Of course we should not deny any quantity of water, if possible, but we have to see whether it is possible for the Government to supply water freely like this. Under the terms of the agreement with the Travancore Government we are not entitled to draw more than 9 lakhs, and our quantity of supply, therefore, is limited. The size of our pipes will have to be enlarged if a greater quantity has to be brought in. Just as we have to change our metre gauge Railway into broad gauge the size of our pipes of the water works will have to be changed. Even if the Travancore Government allows more water to be taken, the whole water works scheme will have to be overhauled and a large sum of money will have to be spent. That is a very wide and complex matter and we are not to decide that now. From these figures it is clear a few people of Ernakulam alone are getting 62 gallons of water when what was really intended to be given at the outset was only a limited quantity of 7 1/2 gallons. How are the rest of the population of Ernakulam and the whole of Mattancherry to be served if this is allowed to continue? Should there not be an equal distribution of the available quantity?.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.— There is wastage in public offices and not in private houses.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—That was represented to me by some of my Ernakulam friends and that is the very reason why the metre should be introduced. We can locate where the wastage is. It is for that purpose that metre is introduced and there is no meaning in opposing that proposition. Metres can be introduced in Government buildings to regulate waste, and there can be an adjustment of accounts as it is done in the Anchal Department. If private houses do not waste, then they will not have to pay. Why should this resolution be opposed? If it is on the ground that the expense of introducing the metre

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will be a high figure, it comes to only Rs. 40. The expense may be spread over a number of years and the amount may be collected per month along with the water-tax that is being collected. (*Hear, hear.*) So on that score then there is no difficulty The question whether 3,300 houses of Ernakulam with 26,400 people should be denied water connection is very hard and the Government must find out a solution. (*Hear, hear.*) It is not proper to say unless the other 700 people allow metre to be introduced we are not going to give more water connections. That is not the position which the Government should take. At this rate how is Mattancheri to be served? These are my difficulties in the way, and as at present advised I am prepared to support the resolution unless the Members from Ernakulam remove the honest apprehensions caused in my mind from the figures which I have placed before this Council. These figures have been collected from the local Municipality yesterday by me in the evening.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I am not speaking on the motion but only with regard to the remark just now made from the budget Proceedings of 1100 wherein it is said that Mr. Mody's scheme was for 7½ gallons per head. I wish to read this. I am only reading the Proceedings of the Government of Cochin passed in 1912.

"Subject to such criticisms and modifications resulting therefrom as may be suggested by an outside expert whose services will be applied for in view to the whole scheme being thoroughly scrutinised from the professional point of view the Darbar are pleased to approve of Mr. Mody's proposals regarding the (1) rate of supply which is fixed at 15 gallons per head".

I want to know how 7½ gallons came in.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—Dr. Verghese also said that it was 15 gallons.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I stand to oppose this resolution. I challenge every one of the figures given by my friend, the Member for the Jenmies. He makes an initial blunder by going to 7½ when the Government intended 15. I do not know how far 7½ gallons will go unless the people of Ernakulam be 2 feet pigmies. 7½ gallons won't satisfy any one. I do not know any city anywhere where the rate given is 7½ gallons unless it be in Arabia or Sahara. I shall, for the edification of my friends from Trichur, from the Jenmi constituency and from Nellayi and others, in fact those who have nothing to do with Ernakulam, give these figures. In Bombay, a city of a million people, the amount of water allowed is 37 gallons per head including little children.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is flushing included in that?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You want us to start flushing system before you give us proper quantity of water to drink.

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Calcutta 62 gallons. I am giving the figures. Just listen to this. I know any amount of figures will hardly convince gentlemen who have got a very very mistaken impression. I can quite understand the Hon'ble Member for Trichur coming to the House and supporting the resolution on the fixed idea that Bombay was giving 7 gallons per day.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You give us an alternative suggestion.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am only requesting gentlemen from the north to revise their figures. Let us have facts and not fancies.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—They are correct figures.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If you will have the kind patience to wait, I shall attempt to give correct figures. I am not going to draw from my imagination.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I got these figures from the Municipality where I went yesterday.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Let him finish.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I have no objection for any heckling provided the President will deduct heckling time from the time allowed me. Calcutta 62 gallons, Tokio 32 gallons, London, a city of 7 millions, 43 gallons, Manchester 36, Berlin 35, Madrid 84.

Mr. M K. Raman.—Chicago 252.

Deputy President.—You will have your turn.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I am only just helping the Member.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—May I know the date of the paper ?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—This is 1100. You think it must have deteriorated. 15 gallons per head is the bare minimum.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—What do you say about these figures?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The figures of the Member for Jenmies were the Chief Engineer's figures. The Member for Engineering quotes the Proceedings of the Diwan of Cochin, the subsequent Proceedings referred to. Let us analyse the figures given. In Ernakulam there are 700 houses with pipe connections. The population of Ernakulam is 32,000 and there are 4,000 houses in Ernakulam. So divide 32 by 4. We get 8, multiply 700 by 8, we get 5,600. So 5,600 people are using a certain quantity of water. After deducting from that total what is taken through the public hydrants, what is the quantity taken by the public hydrants ?

From where did the Hon'ble Member for the Jenmies get these figures?

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—From the Engineering Member.

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—From where did he get it?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—May I just explain, Sir, the point? The Engineering Member calculated this way. Suppose all the taps put in the public buildings be kept open for 12 hours. Nothing more than that amount of water could ever go out of those taps. Take that as the maximum, and you find, it comes to 2 lakhs. Deducting this from the quantity supplied, the balance is three lakhs and odd as stated by the Member for Jenmies. Divide that by 5,000.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The first I question. In 700 houses there are 5,600 people;

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We are of course going on approximate figures. But these approximate figures are not very erroneous.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—These approximations which vary from 7½ to 15 gallons! 5,600 people and three lakhs and odd gallons. Let us go step by step. What is the total quantity of water consumed in the General Hospital, in the College hostel and in the other public institutions?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is not possible to state exactly. But not more than 12 hours'. tap supply is being consumed. Take the maximum quantity that comes out of those taps. Deduct that.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Will the Government kindly give the figures? How much for the street hydrants? How much for the College hostel, how much for the General Hospital and other buildings?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—That has never been attempted.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Let us have those figures.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—From the report it follows that 675 house service connections are responsible for the balance of 3,07,794 gallons per day or nearly 450 gallons per house.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The distinction then is between house connections and public service connections. The consumption by the public institutions has not been included at all.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The distinction is between house service connections and the rest.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—We were here when the speech was delivered.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The real conclusion arrived at is, it follows that 5,600 people are responsible for the balance of 3,07, 794 gallons. This is from a report, dated 12th Vrischigam 1104.

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—What the Hon'ble Member for Engineering meant was he deducted the water that might flow through the public hydrants for 12 hours and thought the rest was consumed by the house-holders. Unfortunately there are two big fallacies. First the public hydrants are not being used only for 12 hours. If the Member for Engineering has the kindness to go to the street at night, he will see people bathing at 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock at night, when there is a rush, and the hydrant will not have a moment's rest. There is absolutely no calculation made of the large volume of water consumed by such elaborate institutions as the General Hospital where even flushing is undertaken by water.

Mr.C.A.Kunjunni Raja.—We will put metres there also.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—I will give figures. It is by taking into account the water that flows through all the 24 hours that these two lakhs have been arrived at. I will prove.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Now 12 has gone to 24.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—So that it is only for the hydrants.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—All the hydrants.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Not for the connections in the public institutions?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—There are 37 public institutions which have connections with ½ inch tube. Take on an average 3 taps for each institution.

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—Hospital?

Mr. M.D. Narayana Ayyar.—I shall come to the Hospital. It is only for the other institutions, College, High School, etc.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Only half inch tubes. Are you sure?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—High Schools and other places. For the College and the Hospital I shall deal with them later on. There are 37 public institutions and taking three taps for each institution that comes to about 100 taps.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Let us not have guesses. Have you ascertained the definite figures?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—There is a good lot of them. It comes to 37 altogether.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Do you know the total number of tubes and the total consumption? How many have the General Hospital and the College?

You should not interrupt my speech, to state guesses. Give us figures. There are 700 house connections. I ask how much water is consumed by the College Hostel.

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Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—About 4,000 gallons. There are 8 taps and 8 showers. Even supposing that they are opened for all the 24 hours, it will not come to more than 4 000 or 5,000 gallons.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Now the whole thing is this. Some of these gentlemen are trying to mislead us by figures; but they are not correct figures. They are only the figment of their imaginations. If you can demonstrate to us how much water house connections are using,—by demonstration I mean actual demonstration, not guess work—the House can accept that. Instead of that, if vague figures are given, one can prove that the sun is only 500 miles away. That is not the way of proving figures for a mathematical Department like the Engineering Department. If you want to know exactly what the actual quantity of water consumed by the house connections is, you will have to ascertain 4 or 5 things. First the quantity of water pumped, secondly the quantity that is used by the outside, *viz.*, Tattas, Railway, thirdly public hydrants, fourthly by public institutions and the quantity used otherwise. Then alone you can ascertain what is the quantity used by these 700 connections. Then again what is the population of these 700 houses? There may be houses with 15 members. Suppose the population is 15,000, where would your figures be? That is the sort of figures on which my learned friend relies. I say, if you want to ascertain, you must make an attempt to ascertain.

Ernakulam has 4,000 houses and taking the average population of a house to be 8, we have got 32,000 people. The Ernakulam water-works was intended for the benefit of Ernakulam. That is a fact to be remembered. It was a boon to Ernakulam which was made by the then reigning Maharaja thinking that the condition of his capital should be improved. It was absolutely necessary to start a water works for Ernakulam and not for the benefit of the Railway Company, Tatas, Mattancheri, or the Alwaye and Edappally Stations. I do not for a moment say that Mattancheri should not have water. I know the condition of water in Mattancheri is miserable. That is not a reason for interferring with Ernakulam water works. Start a water works for Mattancheri.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—How to start a water works for Mattancheri?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Is it for me to make them understand how to construct a waterworks? I suppose we have to order for machinery. I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the Engineering Department to ascertain this.

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Here there is another factor also to be considered. Those gentlemen, *viz.*, the mover, the seconder and the supporter, all advocated metering to be the solution.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I want to raise a point of order. I never said that metering is the only solution. Let the Hon'ble Member bring in a constructive proposal and we will accept it. What is the use of saying that the supporters of the motion advocated metering when we never said that?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I shall now read the resolution.

"This Council recommends to the Government that metres for the water pipes leading into private houses in Ernakulam and Mattancheri towns be introduced at once".

First of all a reading of that resolution shows—if I may venture to submit- a complete ignorance of the fact that there is no house connection in Mattancheri. I am only complaining about the manner in which resolutions are presented to this House for consideration.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Two are standing.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Has the gentleman, who has sent the resolution to the House, considered on whom the incident of metering would fall? It is not upon those selfish Members who have interest in this matter but it is upon the poorest of the poor. That is the poor people who pay a rental of Rs. 5, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, Rs. 10, etc. Their houses will be small, and the water supplied will be only in proportion to the rental of the houses. Suppose there are eight individuals in a house paying a rental of Rs.5 and a similar number in a house paying a rental of Rs. 50. Now what would be the disparity between the two?

It is very uncharitable to say that the Members who are interested in Ernakulam are standing in the way. It is not because they are affected. I know the house of every Member of this Council who lives in Ernakulam can well stand the strain for an abundant supply of water for himself and family. It will be nothing for him. It will be those numerous people who pay a poor rental of Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 that will be affected by this. Out of the 4,000 houses it will be seen that at least 85 per cent are such. The burden will fall upon them and they will be affected seriously by the resolution. Reformers, democrats, modern civilisers, I respectfully submit, should consider before venturing upon things, before launching upon schemes, what would be the effect on the proletariat.

Ernakulam is the metropolis of the State. His Highness gave a boon to the State. Is it for any Member, whether he be from the north or any other part of the State, to ignore all the facts and to come to the Government and say that conditions are topsyturvy and metres should be put?

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There is a water supply at Trichur. Suppose the Ollur people come and say that because you have water supply give us half of it. Will you give it? My Hon'ble friend from Trichur need not be over-anxious about the limit of water supply so far as the supply to Ernakulam is concerned; we have got permission to take 9,00,000 of gallons of water, and I am sure the Travancore Durbar will not be unkind enough to deny a few more millions, if required. For Ernakulam itself they have granted 900,000 gallons of water and only 6 lakhs is at present consumed. For Cochin an equal quantity will be allowed by Travancore. Besides we have got various riparian rights on the river. Why can't the Hon'ble Member move a resolution in this House to start a water works for Mattancheri? I know, with all the eloquence that he has, he is capable of doing it. Why does not he ask even a question that double-filtered water, drinking water, should not be waster in the boilers of industrial concerns? Is it necessary that the Tata Boilers should have double-filtered water, when Ernakulam rickshaw people are panting for water during the thirsty summer season? May I know something about the agreement between the Tatas and the Railway? I was promised that it would be placed before the Council Table to-day.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I was not able to get the agreement. Regarding the agreement between the Railway and the Standard Oil Company I would say that there is no substantial agreement. But the Government have all along been collecting rates for the water supplied. Further they are also within the State and, therefore, it was thought proper not to deny water to them.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It would appear then that the supply of water to industrial concerns could be stopped, and I submit that it should be stopped. That is one way of checking the wastage of water before introducing metre. You must definitely ascertain the quantity of water taken by public institutions. They must also be asked to pay for the same.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—How can Government pay itself?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—For the upkeep of the water works the Municipality is paying.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It is not enough if metres are put. Who will pay for the metres?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—The private man.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That is not the proper thing. The whole trouble has arisen due to the Mattancheri competition.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is not competition.

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Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I say that all the figures given by the Member for Engineering are incorrect. I say let us not be carried away by unreliable figures. Let us look the facts at the face, and ascertain whether it is possible for the Government to duplicate the machinery. By sweating the people of Ernakulam we can at the most supply 50 thousand gallons to Mattancheri. How can it quench the need of 30 thousand people? If you want to solve the problem, we must face it honestly and squarely by enlarging the water works.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—What is the charge for metres?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—Rs. 40.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—How are you going to recover this amount?

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—For all the old house service connections Government will pay at the outset and recover it in annual instalments of Rs. 4. It will come only to 4 or 6 annas a month. For the new connections the owners will have to provide themselves with metres.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—Sir, I support this resolution. On many occasions we were hoping for a solution of this problem. Though the speaker who just spoke before me spoke for a very long time, he never proposed any proposition. The only thing he suggested was that the water works should be enlarged and that Government should at least spend some lakhs of rupees to supply water to Mattancheri. This is a very vital problem to Mattancheri. I would like to know whether there is any objection in introducing metres to private connections as the mover wanted? (*Hear, hear.*) These people who put in a metre have only to pay a sum of 4 rupees a year. People paying a rental of five or six rupees will never go for a service connection. A man who opens a house service connection is really a man who is able to pay and he would not grudge this four or eight annas monthly. So the only solution is, if you want to solve the problem, to metre the service connections. I should also like to add that I was very glad to hear that the Ernakulam water works is intended not for Ernakulam alone but both for Mattancheri and Ernakulam. So metres should be introduced in Mattancheri and Ernakulam.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—With your permission, may I add a few words, Sir? I just want to move an amendment to this resolution, and before I move this amendment I may say that this is rather a vexed question (*hear, hear*) which has been exercising the mind not only of the Government but of the public at large also. We have to find out a solution. Equality is equity. Everybody has to be supplied with water. It is stated here that there are about three thousand more houses which may have to

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be given house-connections. Only about 700 houses are given connections now. If metering is the only solution by which this question can be satisfactorily solved, I for one shall not stand in the way of metering. It is for that purpose that I move this amendment. In fact it is not a new amendment. It is only a suggestion thrown by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur.

The resolution is, you will find, Sir, that metering should be introduced at once. I want to substitute for 'at once' "after investing the question by appointing a committee consisting of the two Municipal Chairmen, the Chief Engineer and two non-official Members of this Council." That is, so far as this thing is concerned, if, after this committee goes into this question, they make a report that this is the only solution, then I do not think there will be any sensible Member in this House who will stand up and say "we do not allow this metering." We are all for giving water to everybody who is in need of it, but there is a misapprehension. It may be a misapprehension or it may be a fact, that the people of Ernakulam now think that the Government's view of introducing this metre all at once is not the correct thing and the only solution to solve the vexed question. Now there may be difference of opinion so far as that is concerned. Investigate the whole matter carefully, and if, after the result of that investigation, it is found that the only solution is metering, then put metres. I want to see that water is supplied not only to Ernakulam but also to Mattancheri, and I perfectly agree with the Member for Cochin when he said that this is not a gift so far as Ernakulam is concerned. Sometime ago the Diwan himself has openly said when I was the Chairman that the proceedings are not capable of the construction that the water works is a gift to Ernakulam. I do not say that, so far as this is concerned, we want to share the benefit ourselves. The only thing is people seem to think that the view put forward by the Government that metering is the only solution does not seem to be the only solution to this question. I request that you may be pleased to waive the rule and allow me to move the amendment.

Deputy President.—I waive the rule.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I am anxious to move this amendment for this reason, and I shall be plain. There is a feeling here that the people in Ernakulam are opposed to this while the people outside are for this. I know, as a matter of fact, what the Government view is, so far as this matter is concerned. Their decision is a foregone conclusion. There is a solid vote of twelve. If this resolution is put to a division, I am sure this resolution will be carried in spite of our opposition. I want to see whether that contingency may be avoided. I do not

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want to see that sad spectacle. Let us try to investigate the thing carefully, and instead of introducing metering at once, let us examine the question and see whether that is the only solution possible. "For "at once" substitute the following "after investigating the question by appointing a committee consisting of the Chief Engineer, Municipal Chairmen of Ernakulam and Mattancheri and two non-official Members of this Council".

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I second the amendment.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഭേദഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതിന്റെ ഫലം ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചതായിരിക്കയില്ല. കമ്മറ്റിയുടെ അന്വേഷണഫലം എന്തായിരുന്നാലും മീറ്റർ വെയ്ക്കണമെന്നായിരും. അതുപാടില്ലാത്തതാണ്.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is the Government agreeable to this?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We cannot say definitely, but it appears that the Government will have no objection.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The Members who are residing in Ernakulam do not represent the case properly. Therefore, I request that the two non-official Members may be from outside Ernakulam and Cochin.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I suggest that the membership may be confined to Members residing outside Ernakulam for I find now that there is considerable misconception in the minds of Hon'ble Members who are living outside. Let them also be given a chance to see whether the view of the Ernakulam people is right or wrong.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—I beg to support the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member. Now, as matters stand, it has been found impossible to distribute water throughout Ernakulam and to extend water connection to Mattancheri. So, we have to find ways and means in order to enable us to distribute water throughout and to extend it as far as possible to Mattancheri. The Government is holding that metering is the only solution for this evil. The facts and figures given by the Government are stoutly called in question by Members of this Council and the remedy suggested is not accepted as the only remedy. Another remedy also was at one time suggested by Government, *viz.*, the intermittent supply of water. That also caused a good deal of annoyance and trouble to the residents of Ernakulam and a discussion took place with respect to that matter on a previous occasion. So it would be necessary for us to enquire into the whole matter as to why it is not possible to distribute water to all the house connections and whether it would be possible to do so without the introduction of the metre. So, under these circumstances, it will be absolutely essential that the committee should be appointed.

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Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—I should like to clear some misconceptions of certain Hon'ble Members here which I noticed came up in the course of the debate.

First I should like to say a few words about some of the statements made by the Member for Trippunittura. He said that the Ernakulam water works are intended solely for the benefit of the Ernakulam people. I do not know wherefrom he obtained authority for making that statement.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I have got facts and figures.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—I have got figures to show that in the original scheme the Ernakulam water works was intended for the supply of water to Ernakulam and Mattancheri. It was stated by Mr. Mody that "the rising main is designed for the supply of 60,000 people," *i. e.*, for Ernakulam and Mattancheri both. This statement is in the second report of Mr. Mody which was accepted in the Proceedings of the Diwan of Cochin, dated 11th March 1907, No. 1037 of 80. So, the contention that the Ernakulam water works is designed solely for the people of Ernakulam does not hold. It is as much for the benefit of the Mattancheri people as for the people of Ernakulam. That is the first thing. Secondly, he has his own panacea for the difficulty, that is, increasing the capacity of engines. That we have been doing during the last so many years. We have more than doubled the capacity of the machinery. Formerly when the works began to function only 18,000 to 20,000 gallons of water per hour were discharged through pipes. Now we have got 32,000 gallons per hour discharge. So, the capacity of the pumping machinery is nearly doubled. If we work for all the 24 hours, it will be able to supply nearly all the water which we are entitled to take. Of course, the Travancore Government may allow us to take some more if we request. If it is worked for 24 hours, I shall demonstrate that it cannot supply water for all the 3,000 houses that are in Ernakulam. It is not enough if we satisfy the 700 houses who have service connections now. We must find out ways and means for the supplying of water to the remaining 2,300 houses. That is the problem. The Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura and the Member for the Jews wanted figures. And when the Government puts forward any figures, they say "you have no figures, you are simply depending upon imagination," and so on. It is for the benefit of the Members who are willing to place reliance upon my figures that I give them.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I certainly take exception to this, Sir. I never said any of these. I think the fresh Member does not know the rules of the House. I am sorry to say that a copy of the rules should be furnished to him at the earliest opportunity.

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Deputy President.—You have no right to address him.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am not addressing him. I am addressing you, Sir.

Deputy President.—That is not what you should do. You don't interrupt him.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—One word, Sir, with your permission. He was saying that these two are unwilling Members and he is giving information for the benefit of the other Members. I say, with your permission, it is objectionable. He should not do it.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—If it is objectionable, I withdraw, Sir. I don't want to offend anybody. It is because the Member for Trippunittura said that all these figures are unreliable that I said I am giving them for the benefit of the other Members. I am perfectly willing to withdraw. Now, pumping at the rate of 18 hours a day will deliver 5,76,000 gallons. We are pumping at the rate of 32,000 gallons per hour. This is the reading we get from the metre at Chowwara. The Member for Jews was not sure whether all the water that is pumped into the main pipe will reach Ernakulam without leakage. If there is any leakage in the main, it will easily be detected. Further we have got line men who will be inspecting it every now and then. If there is anything wrong, they will report and it will be set right. So we can presume. that the metre is correct and that this 5,76,000 gallons represent the total quantity of water that comes to Ernakulam. Out of this, 16,000 gallons a day are used for Mattancheri and Tatas take 12,000 and to British Cochin we give 2,000. So taking these 3 we get about 30,000 for extraneous agencies.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—For Tatas it is 14,400.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—These are the recent figures. I may say that these figures are correct. So taking these figures we get about 30,000 gallons per day. Deducting this we get about 5½ lakhs. Now these 5½ lakhs of gallons are being consumed by 128 street hydrants and 700 house connections besides the public institutions such as hostels, College, etc. Now, for these 128 street hydrants I calculated that the consumption would be a maximum of 2 lakhs. The method of calculation is this : We send 16,000 gallons to Mattancheri and these 16,000 gallons are distributed by 9 street hydrants besides the Mattancheri hospital. We supply according to the metre there 2,000 gallons to the Mattancheri hospital. Deducting this 2,000 from 16,000 we get 14,000 and these 14,000 gallons are being consumed by 9 street hydrants in Mattancheri. In Ernakulam it will be far less, because very few go to the street hydrants. There are several houses who have got house con-

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nections. So, the street hydrants in Ernakulam do not consume so much as a Mattancheri street hydrant. Take then at its maximum, i. e., calculating that 9 hydrants take up 14,000 gallons these 128 street hydrants consume 2 lakhs. Now, I say, out of 5½ lakhs, 2 lakhs are, therefore, used by street hydrants. Deducting that we get 3½ lakhs for 700 houses. And we have got 2,300 houses more waiting for house connections. How many hours' pumping would it take? We have got only 24 hours to a day. That gives the matter in a nut-shell.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Calculating at that rate, the quantity consumed by the street hydrants of Ernakulam will be 2½ lakhs.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—Our Mattancheri supply is only 16,000 gallons. Out of the 16,000, 2,000 is metred to the hospital and the remaining 14,000 is distributed for 9 street hydrants. Even calculating it as 2 lakhs in all the street hydrants of Ernakulam together, this is an over-estimate. Now I don't want to take up the question of the number of pipe connections in all the houses. Eighteen hours' pumping will deliver only 5¾ lakhs. We have to give a total of 30,000 gallons to the Tatas and the Railways.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—There is an amendment before the House. You may discuss it along with the amendment.

Mr. M. D. Narayana Ayyar.—I wanted to clear only some misconceptions. I have nothing more to add.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The matter may be investigated then.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The question may be put to vote.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I beg leave to move an amendment to resolution No. 8.

For the words "at once" substitute the following words: 'if found necessary after investigating the question by appointing a committee consisting of (1) the Chief Engineer (2) the Municipal Chairmen of Ernakulam and Mattancheri and two non-official Members of this Council.'

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—In the absence of the Diwan I would like to say that instead of the Chief Engineer, the only official Member, I would request that the number of official Members may be made two.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Oh yes, we have no objection and then we will have three non-official Members.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I have no objection.

Therefore, the amendment is as follows:—

For the words "at once" substitute the following words: "if found necessary after investigating the question by appointing a committee consisting of two official Members, the Municipal Chairmen of Ernakulam and Mattancheri and three non-official Members of this Council."

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Deputy President.—I waive the rule of notice. I think we shall put the amendment to vote. There is no use of putting the other resolution. The other Member is absent.

Resolution No. 8 of Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar, as amended by Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar, runs as follows:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that metres for the water-pipes leading into private houses in Ernakulam and Mattancheri towns be introduced if found necessary after investigating the question by appointing a committee consisting of two official Members, the Municipal Chairmen of Ernakulam and Mattancheri and three non-official Members of this Council".

Question proposed: *That the amended resolution be carried.*

Question put and agreed to.

Adjournment of the Council.

Deputy President.—Then resolution No.9 of Mr. Kunhi Moideen.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The resolutions will be carried to the next session if moved or not. This will have precedence.

Deputy President.—It will be the first at the next meeting. Whether moved or not, it is the same thing.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—Will this be the first resolution at the next meeting?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The second.

Deputy President.—Then I think we may adjourn the Council.

All the remaining resolutions and amendments tabled stood adjourned.

The House was adjourned at 15" to 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,
Secretary to the Council.

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